

SARAH N. CRANE.

APRIL 24, 1884.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

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Mr. STEELE, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 1930.]

*The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred bill H. R. 1930, having considered the same, report :*

That Mrs. Crane is the widow of ex-Surgeon-General Charles H. Crane, whose military history is made a part of this report.

Mrs. Crane is advanced in years, and by the death of her husband is left without means of support, so that in view of the fact that there are numerous precedents for the passage of this bill and in view of the distinguished services of her husband covering a period of nearly forty years, your committee report the bill back and recommend that it do pass.

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General Crane, son of the late Col. I. B. Crane, First United States Artillery, was born at Newport, R. I., July 19, 1825, and received his early education at Maple Grove Academy, Middletown, Conn. He entered Yale College in 1840, graduating in 1844, with the degree of bachelor of arts. The degree of master of arts was conferred upon him by the same institution in 1847.

He graduated in medicine at the medical department of Harvard University in August, 1847.

Having been approved by an Army Medical Examining Board December 11, 1847, as a candidate for the position of assistant surgeon, United States Army, he was immediately placed under contract as acting an assistant surgeon, and accompanied a detachment of troops to Mexico, arriving at "Camp Washington," near Vera Cruz, February 20, 1848. He was commissioned assistant surgeon, United States Army, February 14, 1848. From February 20 to July, 1848, he served with the "Army of invasion" in Mexico.

On returning from Mexico, early in August, 1848, he reported for duty at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and was assigned to duty with the Second United States Artillery. October 8, 1848, he accompanied two companies of the Second United States Artillery to Fort Monroe, Va. He was then ordered to Florida with troops, arriving at Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Fla., November 16, 1848. From this date until August 10, 1851, he served at Key West Barracks, Saint Joseph's Island, Forts Pickens, Brooke, Fraser, Casey, and Myers, and with expeditionary forces in the field. On being relieved from duty in Florida, and at the termination of a leave of absence, he reported for duty December 18, 1851, and on January 13, 1852, sailed from New York in the steamer Falcon, with recruits for California. He arrived at Benicia, Cal., February 28, 1852, and was assigned to temporary duty at Benicia Barracks. From June 16 until September 1, 1852, he was engaged in field service against hostile Indians near Merced River, California. From September 23 until November 10, 1852, he was again in the field with an expedition in the Sacramento Valley, California. November 10, 1852, he arrived at Fort Jones, Cal., where he remained on duty until July 15, 1853.

From October 31, 1853, until March, 1856, he was on duty at Fort Lane, Oreg.

During these years he was actively engaged in post duty and with military expeditions against Indians, prominent among which was that against the Rogue River Indians in 1856, where he rendered distinguished service.

On August 7, 1856, he was ordered to Fort Yamhill, Oreg., where he served until relieved from duty on the Pacific coast in December, 1856.

Reporting for duty in New York, he served for a short time with the medical purveyor, United States Army. From May 1, 1857, until September 20, 1859, he was one of the members of an Army Medical Examining Board convened to meet in New York City. Being relieved from this duty, he remained in New York, acting at times as medical purveyor.

September 20, 1859, General Crane accompanied Lieutenant-General Scott to San Juan Island, on his diplomatic visit, returning to New York December 12, 1859, and continuing on duty as attending surgeon at headquarters of the Army, and on special duty until February 28, 1862.

He was promoted major and surgeon May 21, 1861.

On February 28, 1862, he was assigned to duty as medical director, Department of Key West, Fla. On June 30, 1862, he was transferred to Hilton Head, S. C., and assigned to duty as medical director, Department of the South. July 31 to August, 1863, he is reported as awaiting orders at Washington, D. C., and on duty connected with prisoners of war.

September, 1863, he was placed on duty in the Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C. July 28, 1866, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Army, with the rank of colonel, and upon the retirement of General Barnes, was appointed Surgeon-General July 3, 1882.

March 13, 1865, General Crane received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, for faithful and meritorious services during the war of the rebellion.